Nippon Times

No. 16,545 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

GERMAN FORCES CHECK BRITISH IN MINDEN AREA

Heavy Battle Develops on 50 Kilometer Line South of Bremen

Domei

BERLIN, April 8.—All British thrusts met with an inflexible German defense in the area of Minden, east of Osnabruck while some advanced detachments were able to push on further northwest of the Weser River where they then, however, were engaged in battle on a line 50 kilometers south of Bremen.

After the destruction of several tank formations the enemy was forced to give up his course. His supply routes were interrupted at many points and several supply columns destroyed.

Northwest of Hameln the German troops made an indentation into the enemy bridgehead across the Weser. Southeast of the city heavy fighting flared up with an American group which is intending to advance in the direction of Hildesheim.

German Front Stabilized

Domei

BERLIN, April 8.—A reporter with the German Headquarters in the west declared today that after 15 days during which the picture of the Western Front had constantly changed certain stabilization has taken place in several sectors of the German front which indicate that the moment will soon come when the Germans will again form a coherent frontline. He hinted that this development may mean that the Germans still have surprises in store.

The reporter quoted the statement of a certain high officer in the General Staff of the Headquarters in the west who at a press conference declared, "the last battle in the west has not yet been fought."

This officer's statement continued: "The German commander-in-chief in the west as it has always done so in the past critical situations regard the present crisis with calm. The German army in the west also today is led according to plan. Its units do not feel themselves defeated. In this connection it must be pointed out that the Allies up till now in fact have not succeeded in destroying large German units.

"The deep thrusts which the enemy tank spearheads have made into the Reich area in the north as well as in the south must not lead to the assumption that the Germans in the rear of these tank columns have already ceased resistance. Typical example is that of the German army group in the Ruhr district.

"While parts of the British 2nd and American 1st and 9th armies have already reached the region between the Ems and Weser rivers, this German army group is tying down the bulk of the American 1st and 9th armies by maintaining a gigantic hedgehog position around the industrial area on the Ruhr and Wupper river. This army group actually occupies the Ruhr district.

"It thereby prevents not only the utilization of the industrial region by the enemy, but it is also forming an autonomous bloc wherein are all the resources necessary for the conduct of war.

"Similar situation prevails with numerous smaller German combat groups which operate well behind the enemy advanced elements. For Eisenhower's invasion armies, this means additional wear and tear of fighting potential on the battlefield measuring over 100 kilometers in depth.

"That the enemy losses in men and material during the past weeks has not been reduced is revealed by the figures just published by the Headquarters in the west. These figures said Eisenhower has lost roughly 1,000 tanks and 3,000 men taken prisoner during the past 30 days. The number of their dead and wounded probably is 25 or 30 times the latter figure meaning that the daily losses of the enemy average 30 tanks and 2,000 men."

Germans Down 22 Bombers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Air Command announced that 1,300 heavy bombers and 850 fighters raided northern Germany on Saturday night, according to a London report. Encountering fierce interception by powerful German "rocket planes," the Americans lost 22 heavy bombers and three fighters over Hamburg. This is the greatest loss sustained by the anti-Axis since their forces commenced crossing the Rhine on March 24.

Guerilla Warfare Seen

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 5.—General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces, on the Western Front, in a letter to President Roosevelt said: "It is probable there will never be a clean-cut military surrender of the Germans on the Western Front," according to a Washington dispatch. "This would lead into a form of guerilla warfare which would require," Eisenhower stated, "a very large number of troops for us to suppress."

Eisenhower explained that his opinion is based upon the supposition that "our experience to date provides our best basis of future prediction." He believed that "effort will be to continue resistance not only throughout Germany, but in all outlying areas including the western ports of France, Denmark and Norway."

The letter which President Roosevelt received bore the datemark of March 13.

Foodstuffs Shortage In U.S. Emphasized; Exports Will Cease

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—"No foodstuffs are available for exports from the United States after July 1 unless drastic measures are introduced immediat ly," Clinton Anderson, Chairman of the Investigation Committee for Food Supply, declared yesterday at a three-hour m eting of the war council at the White House, according to a Washington dispatch. He added that "it is not impossible that the United States Government will be compelled to place the American meat packing industry under state control."

FIGHTING IN VIENNA AREA BECOMING MAJOR BATTLE

Soviets Push Into Wiener Wald—Capital Hit From South During Sunday

Domei

BERLIN, April 8.—The fighting for Vienna is taking over more and more the character of a major battle. The main war interest in the east is directed toward this area. The fighting at the German-Hungarian border area must be included in this battle as well as the fighting between Mur and Raab where the Soviets succeeded some days ago in tearing a gap into the German front through which to bring up reinforcements for their thrust toward Graz.

A critical development in the fighting for Vienna is doubtless the Soviet thrust into the Wiener Wald against the German bridgehead on the Danube northwest of Vienna near Tulln. Powerful Soviet attacks failed, however, at the German bolt positions. Strong Soviet formations are pushing forward into the regular defence area of Vienna from the west. They continued their heavy artillery attacks as well as infantry attacks, supported by tanks against the city area from the southwest and south during Sunday.

In the southern suburbs embittered fighting is going on. The South Station (Suedbahnhof as well as the Margareten Ring was recaptured by the Germans after violent house-to-house and street fighting. Stronger Soviet formations, however, penetrated into the area of the West Station (Westbahnhof).

In the remaining sectors of the eastern front there was only local fighting. The fighting for Koenigsberg intensified as Soviet formations succeeded in penetrating into the main railway station and advanced up to the Pregel River. They further extended their attacks to the Samland front. The German defenders of Koenigsberg again destroyed 31 tanks. Continued calm is reported from the Courland front.

Vienna Street Fighting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—Veteran German and Soviet troops were locked in deadly combat as the street fighting in Vienna grew in scale and intensity. Frontline reports said that the Soviets were driving slowly into the southern part of the city spearheaded by 60-ton tanks in an effort to make contact with the Red forces penetrating the western suburbs.

Soviet units which swerved around the Austrian capital were reported to have occupied Moedling, 12 kilometers south of Vienna, yesterday. Spearheads of these forces were reported to have gone through the Vienna forest and to be approaching St. Polten.

Meanwhile, German resistance backboned by the Elite Guards was intense. Reuter frontline dispatches said that the Germans apparently had an abundance of ammunition and food.

Other reports said that the Soviets in the region of Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia, had begun a sudden general offensive today after a lull of some time and that they had occupied the harbor district of the city.

SOVIETS WILL CONCLUDE NEW PACT WITH TURKEY

1925 Agreement No Longer Conforms With Changed World Situation, Says Ankara

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, April 8.—With the Soviet Union denouncing the Soviet-Turkish Pact of 1925 for the reason that it no longer conforms with the profoundly changed conditions that have arisen with World War II, the Turkish Government accepted the Soviet suggestion for the conclusion of another agreement in place of that of 1925 which will comply more harmoniously with the present interests of the two parties concerned, according to an Ankara report.

Through the intermediary of the Soviet Ambassador in Ankara, the Turkish Government informed the Soviet Union of its concurrent opinion and of its desire to always maintain and strengthen the relations of goodwill and friendship which have so long tied the two countries together.

The Turkish Government further stated that it is ready to study with care and goodwill the suggestions to be made by the Soviet Union in view of such an agreement.

In this connection the editor of the Ankara Ulus in his editorial on this subject declared:

"What can be more natural than to desire that the new pact which is to replace the old one signed in 1925, will confirm as closely to the interests of both countries today as did the previous one.. After all, it is impossible to maintain that any pact no matter how carefully drawn up, should and could remain in force forever. It is only the wording of the pact which is intended to be revised.

"Turko-Soviet friendship is as old as our Republic. Since 1939 Turkey has been an ally of Britain and also of the Soviet Union. This country will undertake gladly any and all duties which may fall to her share as a result of the decision drawn up at Yalta."

BRITISH COAL LACK SERIOUS

Rail Service Hit Hard; Textile Shortage Also Prevails

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—Coal shortage, especially that of high-grade coal for engines, is causing mounting difficulties in the British railway service, the industrial correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declared today, says a London report. He predicted also that the situation will become still more precarious since the coal stocks on hand are decreasing faster than they can be replenished.

Pointing out some of the difficulties facing the services, he said that the railway companies are compelled to use coal formerly used only for household purposes which imposes an enormous wear and tear on the engines. He added that the engines on longer runs are forced to reload several times since the inferior coal has a far smaller heating capacity than the high-grade coal.

A serious textile shortage also faces Britain. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Commerce, has announced that new textile ration tickets for adults will not be issued at present. He explained that the Government for some time has been forced to go back on their reserves. Hence the necessity to continue control of the supply for some time to come because the shortage could not be made up.

Wehrmacht, SS Troops United

Domei

BERLIN, April 6.—Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht, and Heinrich Himmler Chief of the Storm Troops, issued a joint order establishing full equality between the German army and the SS Forces. "There is no superiority of ranks between the men of either service," the order said and it has been reported that the statement was published to remove any existing doubts.

V Bombs Kill 8,436

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The British Home Office announced today that 8,436 people had been killed and 25,101 seriously injured by German meteor-bombs since the commencement of the V-1 attack against the British Isles, according to a London report. Most of the casualties occurred in southern England.

Prime Minister Suzuki Resolved to Lead Nation Through Obstacles to Final Victory

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki broadcast his first radio speech at 7:25 p.m. on Sunday, hoping the entire nation to concentrate every ounce of energy on the prosecution of war to final victory. His radio speech follows in substance:

"I believe that there are not a few people who were rather surprised that I should receive the Imperial Order to assume my new post. I, who am nearly 80 years old, have tried to serve faithfully. However, I have had no part in active politics so far, so that I am naturally not fit to serve. In view of the pressing war situation, I have accepted the Imperial Order, with the idea that, though I die in this my last post of service, standing at the very head of the 100 million people: you people shall ride over my body and overcome the situation our country now is in. I am deeply moved by the full support I have received from all quarters leading to the formation of my Cabinet. There are matters which leave no room for optimism in regard to the course of the war. Despite the fierce fighting of the men in the Imperial Forces and the zealous efforts of the workers in war production, the enemy has gained a footing on a part of Japan. This is a matter of the greatest regret to me, as a subject of the Throne. To overcome this situation, we must bind together all the people, concentrate the entire power of the country, and strike out as one solid unit.

"On studying the past and recent history of war we see that it is not the great nations which always win, nor do small nations lose invariably. When a small State defeats a larger nation, it attains victory only through sticking it out to the last. Since our country is engaged in a war against the world Powers—the United States and Britain, the situation we are now faced with is inevitable and natural, and should not take us by surprise. I firmly believe that if we fight on without thought for self with death-defying determination, we shall bring forth the chance to attain victory and to deal the enemy a decisive, telling blow.

"The important factor in war is to concentrate the entire power of the nation under the firm determination to fight it out to the end. In case any matters should crop up, for example, we should solve them by throwing off our past ideas and ways. I wish to propel the national administration on a simple and powerful basis, speedily to enforce all measures for the bolstering of national defense through the quick perfection of our domestic war structure, to renovate administration, and to clarify the enforcement of our responsibilities toward the working directly for the war, with the all-sacrificing zeal born of the patriotism of the people as our basis.

"With our goal as the overcoming of the grave national situation through the spreading of a new and powerful hope among the entire nation; I am determined to put at rest the Imperial Mind by opening up the situation through the speedy enforcement of all measures. Offering myself at this critical juncture I stand at the head of you people and I am set on offering myself without reserve in order to guide the course of the war to victory. I pray that you people will appreciate my thoughts and bespeak your full cooperation."

SUBASIC HEADS YUGOSLAVS

Foreign Minister to Attend San Francisco Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Yugoslavia has formally accepted the invitation to attend the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco on April 25, and Premier Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch has named Foreign Minister Ivan Subasic to head the Yugoslav delegation, the U.S. State Department announced last night, according to a Washington report.

Syria, Lebanon Mum

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, April 8.—Although both Syria and Lebanon have been named members of the United Nations, they have not yet announced their acceptance of attending the San Francisco conference, according to a Beirut dispatch received here.

Yanks Beginning Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced today that the United States delegates to the San Francisco conference will begin their talks on Monday considering all proposals advanced by members of any foreign Government, according to a Washington report.

He said that suggestions from private citizens will be cleared through by the State Department.

Italians Barred From Meet

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The Rome radio said today that the United States official quarters have informed the Italian Bonomi Government that it will not be possible for that Government to be represented at the San Francisco Conference, even by an observer.

Prepare for 'Frisco Meet

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—A preparatory meeting for the San Francisco Conference will open in Washington tomorrow when international law experts of 29 member nations will start to draft the statutes of the new world court, a Washington dispatch said today. A few hours later, the American delegates will begin a series of preliminary meetings to review each sentence and word of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and consider a vast number of amendments that will be proposed in San Francisco. Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State and chairman protem of the San Francisco Conference, will open the jurists meeting with a short address at 11 a.m.

Czech Regime Resigns

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—The exile Czechoslovakian Government in London under the premiership of Jan Shramek has handed in its resignation which was accepted by President Eduard Benes, the Moscow radio reported today.

GREEK GOVERNMENT QUITS

Regent Tells Admiral Bulgaris to Form Non-Party Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Prime Minister General Nicholas Plastiras' Greek Government resigned today, an Athens report disclosed today and Regent Archbishop Damaskinos has asked Admiral Petros Bulgaris Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Navy and head of the Greek Admiralty, to form a new Government. He is also a member of the Venizelist Party.

According to a Reuter's dispatch, the Plastiras' Government formed during the recent trouble in Greece resigned at the request of the Regent bringing to an end the three-day deadlock during which Plastiras appeared at first to have refused to surrender the office.

Regent Damaskinos' letter to Plastiras last night said the situation demanded the "formation of a non-party Government of experts."

Kenneth Mathews, BBC correspondent in Athens, said that the new Government will be small, non-party one and that it will be a Government of transition to bridge the interval until the elections later in the year.

BEVIN HITS CONSERVATIVES

States They Almost Plunged Britain Into Disaster

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, in his speech at Leeds last night, which has been interpreted in some quarters as foreshadowing an easy breakup of the British coalition Government, sharply attacked the Conservative Party and at the same time explained the Labor Party's attitude toward the coming British Parliamentary election, according to a London dispatch.

First he charged that the Conservative Party has conducted a foreign policy which almost plunged Great Britain and entire civilization into disaster. The Conservatives, in addition, have failed to draw the British public's attention to the course which events must needs take in view of this policy, he said.

Bevin then announced that the Labor Party will conduct their election campaign as an independent party with its own platform.

Churchill Picks Gardiner

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 7.—Prime Minister Churchill has appointed Lieutenant General C. H. Gardiner as his special representative on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur, it was announced in London today. Gardiner will succeed the late Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Lumaden, who was killed on the bridge of an American warship off Luzon in January.

JAPANESE GUNS ACTIVE ON RAIN-SOAKED LUZON

Artillery and Closing-in Assaults Continue to Take Heavy Enemy Toll

By Y. YOSHIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, April 9.—Thundering action by Japanese artillery forces through the downpour of the earlier than usual rainy season is causing havoc to the enemy. The Japanese guns are exacting a heavy toll not only in the strategic region to the east of Manila but also in the Caraballo range at Balete Pass and Saracsac Pass and in the area round Baguio.

Following the clear weather which continued through March, rain has now suddenly begun to fall and all northern Luzon along the western coast has been drenched. The region to the east of Manila has been under rain since April 2, and the downpour has served to slow down action. The enemy's hastily built airfields are flooded and the quickie auto roads are like rivers. The correspondent thought that Japanese close-quarter combat forces must also be inconvenienced, with the mud acting to bog down their action.

But a first line unit commander confidently told this correspondent, "Providence has been kind to us. The time to destroy the enemy has arrived. If it's the rainy season for us, it is also the rainy season for the enemy. We are far superior to them in the spiritual power to withstand difficulties. Now indeed is the unsurpassed opportunity for our spiritual power to overwhelm the mechanical power of the enemy!"

Increasingly notable, not only in the region east of Manila but also northeast of the Luzon plain in the Caraballo range at Balete Pass and Saracsac Pass, and in the region of Baguio is the action of the Japanese artillery forces. In coordination with the increasing Japanese close-quarter assaults, the artillery units are scoring vast results.

In the region of Saracsac Pass, they have demolished enemy positions and 50 bivouacs, and have dispersed vigorously conducted enemy attacks which were supported by tanks. In the Baguio region they have forced the enemy to flee with losses of more than a half of its number, by concentrated volleys.

The guns open fire when the clouds are low and enemy planes are not about. East of Manila, a huge enemy force attacking a Japanese position held by only a few men could not even approach the position because of the furious fire from a number of trench mortars.

In front of Saracsac Pass, four 10 centimeter guns and 10 trench mortars of the enemy were subjected to concentrated Japanese fire from March 31 and by April 2 had been silenced. Drenched to the skin, the Japanese officers and men are praying for more rain. On rainy days, with his aircraft useless, the enemy must depend on his tanks. But with the muddy roads bogging down the tanks, they are becoming easy prey of the Japanese. On the Saracsac front, the enemy surrounds his M-4 tanks with about 100 troops in the daytime and sends them far to the rear at night.

The Unit Commander in this region sent a wire which said that close-quarter attacks would be conducted and the enemy force destroyed, staking the honor of the unit in the effort. This wire brought forth the picture of the Japanese Forces, coated all over with mud and only their eyes shining closing in resolutely on the enemy.

Palete War Results

Domei

LUZON FRONT, April 9.—The composite war results obtained by the Japanese Forces in the Palete area during last month were 10,248 enemy troops killed or wounded, 144 staff buildings, 73 guns, six machine-guns, 41 automatic rifles, 47 automobiles seven tanks, two armored-cars, and five ammunition and provisions dumps set afire and blasted, six guns and 44 heavy and six light machine-guns, captured.

Japanese Near Montalban

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT LUZON FRONT, April 8.—Powerful Japanese Units occupying important positions east of Manila on April 3 advanced to a point three kilometers west of Montalban and have been carrying on valiant attacks against enemy forces equipped with eight tanks and 40 motor trucks. The enemy is trying hard to penetrate northward, but the Japanese Units are intercepting them and inflicting terrific blows.

On the night of April 2 great explosions took place at three places near Mackinley Barracks east of Manila City. This is believed to have been caused by the shock operations launched by Japanese death squads. In the Laguna Lake area the Japanese Units are fighting bravely and are causing "copious bleeding" to the enemy.

In the sector around Baguio, Japanese Artillery Units repulsed the enemy advancing toward the Japanese positions on April 4. On the following afternoon the Japanese Units blasted two quick-firing guns, three armored cars and three ammunition cars.

Cebu Enemy Hit Hard

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, April 8.—Acting in close cooperation, Japanese Navy and Army Forces have been inflicting heavy blows on the enemy forces which have been attempting to land war materials on Cebu Island from some 100 transports.

On the morning of April 5, the Japanese opened up a fierce bombardment against the enemy troops who were massed around the landing point, and set ablaze many enemy tanks. Thrown into confusion by the intensity of the Japanese gunfire the enemy fled.

In the last four days, the enemy has suffered some 700 casualties. The Japanese also heavily damaged one transport and set ablaze and destroyed more than 10 ammunition dumps and 15 guns.

Pictures of Battles Graciously Inspected By Their Majesties

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, ever deeply solicitous of the men of the Imperial Forces on the front and in the defense of the homeland, were most graciously pleased to view 23 war pictures of the War Ministry for about half an hour from 10:25 a.m. on Sunday, in the Homei Hall and the Chikusa Hall within the Imperial Palace. Their Imperial Majesties most graciously listened to explanations by Chamberlain Yoshihiro Tokugawa of the pictures commemorating the valorous fighting in Rabaul, in the Philippines, on the China continent, and in Saipan. It is learned with awe that Their Imperial Majesties were most deeply impressed.

JAPAN HELD STRONGER THAN WHEN WAR STARTED

Japanese Supply Lines Now Much Shorter, General Stilwell Warns

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—"The Japanese are stronger now than when the war started," General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commanding General of the United States ground forces, said last night in addressing an Army Day dinner party, according to a New York dispatch. He also stressed the dangers of America's over-extended supply routes.

Declaring that the Japanese have been pushed back close to their homeland, Stilwell warned, "this also means that their supply lines are now that much shorter" while "ours are that much longer."

"We are shifting from a 3,000-mile haul across the Atlantic," he pointed out, "to a 7,000-mile haul across the Pacific. The jump-off instead of being from our east coast with its wealth of port facilities is from the west coast where they are few."

The veteran General further stressed the difficulties that lie ahead for them. "The Philippine Islands with one good port must take the place of England with many and 600 miles of open sea still to be crossed to reach the mainland instead of 26 across the English Channel. When we get there we will find them (the Japanese) in far greater strength that we have yet encountered. The problem is enormous."

Japanese determination to resist presented another unsurmountable obstacle according to the General. He said, "Our experience with the Japanese himself indicates that he will not quit without a desperate struggle. We might as well realize that there is no easy way."

"No machine," he lamented, "has yet been invented that will go and stick a bayonet into the Japanese."

Stilwell was resigned to the alternative that "this is an army job, a slugging job and a big job and we must give it everything we've got. We need all the superiority of men and material that it is possible to concentrate against the savage and determined foe who proved that he will fight to the bitter end."

3,600 IN CASUALTIES HIT OKINAWA ENEMY; 48 MORE SHIPS LOST

102 Tanks, 33 Guns Blasted And 16 Landing Barges Sunk In Week, I.H.Q. Reveals

Japanese Forces on the main Okinawa Island have already accounted for about 3,600 officers and men of the invasion forces killed or wounded besides blasting 102 tanks, 33 guns and sinking 16 landing barges in a week following the enemy landing on the island on April 1, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. on Monday.

In the same period, the Japanese losses were about 400 killed or wounded, the communique revealed adding that the enemy's first line on the island as of April 8 has been extended to the southern side of Tsuha and Oyama respectively and the Imperial Forces on the spot are now repulsing all the American assaults.

Continuing, the same communique stated that our Forces again sank or damaged a total of 48 enemy warcraft including seven cruisers, 14 destroyers, one large warship, 21 warships of unidentified category and five minesweepers on and after April 6 while at dusk of the same day, numerous enemy transports were seen in flames in the waters west of Cape Zampa.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. April 9

"1. The enemy's first line on Okinawa Island on April 8 mainly extended to the southern side of Tsuha and Oyama respectively. Following reinforcements, the enemy is repeating his assaults but our Forces on the spot are now repulsing all the attacks.

"Composite war results gained on the island that have become known following the enemy's landing up to dusk of April 7 follow:

"Losses inflicted on the enemy:
Killed or wounded . about 3,600
Tanks put out of action or set ablaze 102
Guns of various kinds destroyed 33
Landing barges sunk........ 16

"Losses on our side:
Killed or wounded in action .... about 400

"2. Of the battle results obtained against the enemy warships around the said island on and after April 6 those which have become known later are as follow:

SUNK:
"1 large sized warship
3 cruisers
10 destroyers
3 minesweepers
13 warships of unidentified category

DAMAGED:
4 cruisers
4 destroyers
2 minesweepers
8 warships of unidentified category

"Besides the above, numerous enemy transports which were set ablaze in the sea area west of Cape Zampa were visible from the island on the evening of April 6."

Enemy Becomes Pessimistic

By I. INOUYE
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN ISLAND BASE, April 8.—The enemy forces which have landed on the main Okinawa island have now reached about three divisions in strength, and are attempting to make a desperate advance toward the southern part of the island.

On the other hand, Japanese Units, by following the strategy of leading the enemy vanguards to points where they can be easily crushed, are gaining considerable war results. In these operations, the Japanese are putting into practice the valuable lessons learned from the battles fought on Saipan and Yiojima.

Meanwhile, Japanese Air and Sea Forces are continuing to pound the enemy's fleets, and have already inflicted great blows on the invaders.

The extent of the damage caused to the enemy's task forces may be well imagined from the cablegram dispatched by the enemy from the front to his homeland, saying "If this condition continues for two weeks more, the operation may end in a miserable tragedy."

Powerful enemy fleets were not seen in the waters around the main Okinawa island yesterday, and it is believed that they have fled for safety, probably finding it impossible to withstand our strong at-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 3)

POLISH LEADERS NABBED BY SOVIET SECRET POLICE

Whereabouts of Officials of Underground Movement and Home Army Unknown

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—Another Polish sensation was caused when the Soviet secret police induced leading personages of the Polish underground movement and of the so-called Polish Home Army to leave their hidings, promised them personal safety, safe conduct to London and then, as the official Polish report says, "let them disappear from the scene at London." For the last 10 days nothing has been heard of these Polish politicians and military personages and already there exists fear for the worst as is revealed by a London publication.

According to news issued by the Polish Information Bureau in London, the following happened. There existed the so-called Shadow Cabinet in Poland which consisted of Polish politicians loyal to London, that is non-Bolshevists, as well as of a military underground movement, known as the Polish Home Army, which after the suppression of the Warsaw revolt was under the command of General Bor. Those Poles were kept in hiding after the Soviets had entered Poland, since for obvious reasons they had not dared to make themselves known either to the Soviets or to the Lublin Committee.

At the end of February, thanks to British intermediary though, however, allegedly without official knowledge. Negotiations were held between these Poles and the Soviets. The Poles, however, were caught in a trap. Altogether 20 persons, leading politicians and military personages belonging to the underground movement, gathered in the GPU building on March 27 and 28 where they met Colonel Pimenow. Since that moment nothing has been heard of them. They neither arrived at London nor did their relatives receive any news from them.

Among those who had disappeared is the successor of General Bor as chief of the Polish Home Army, heads of the former four non-Bolshevik parties in Poland, the so-called acting Prime Minister of the underground movement in Poland and a number of well known political officials. Swedish papers reporting from London say that the disappearance of these Polish negotiators caused the greatest sensation in London. Rumors are, however, current that these politicians probably fell a victim to accident. There exists all reason, however, that the British helped to bring these Poles into the hands of the GPP.

POLES SAID NOT IN MOSCOW

British Deny Report Mission Holding Talks With Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, Randall Neale, said that authoritative British quarters today declared to be without foundation the report which appeared in a London Sunday newspaper that the British Government had been informed by the Soviet Government of the presence in Moscow of a Polish mission said to be conducting negotiations with the Soviets.

No information, the correspondent said, had been received from the Soviet Government regarding the leaders of the Polish political parties and representatives of the Polish underground movement who were alleged by the Polish Government in London on Friday night to be missing.

Strike Hits U.S. Steel Output

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Industrial production in the United States is confronted with a grave crisis with the coal strike negotiations at a stalemate, according to a Washington report. Reliable quarters in New York today stated that production of iron ore would decrease precipately so long as no immediate steps were taken to put an end to the strike. It further warned that 80 per cent of the large steel factories had at present only enough coal to last from one to three weeks.

Leon Fraser Dies

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Leon Fraser, former Vice President of the Bank of International Settlement at Berne, has died of gunshot wounds near New York, according to a New York dispatch. The police have not yet disclosed any information about the shooting, the report added. Fraser was general counsel to the Dawes Plan and was the Paris representative in the Repaying Payments Commission from 1924 to 1927.

Bennett Replaces Knudson

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Lieutenant General William S. Knudson will retire on May 1 as Director of the Air Technical Command to rejoin the office of undersecretary of War as chief of all army productions, the U.S. Army Department announced today, a Washington report today said. Major General Bennett E. Meyers who assisted him will assume command of ATC upon Knudson's retirement, the report added.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 8

In the Hungarian border region formations of the army and Waffen SS in many days of hard attacking and defensive fighting have stopped the Soviet thrust for Graz and have again closed the front which had temporarily been torn open. At Raab west of Steinamanger and northwest of Vienna heavy Soviet attacks were warded off.

In the area surrounding Vienna the Soviets gained ground in the northern part of the Vienna forest toward the west and north and despite the grim resistance of our troops succeeded in penetrating the suburbs of the town and embittered fighting is going on. At the March River the majority of the enemy attempts at crossing were foiled in heavy mountain fighting. South of the White Carpathians a further Soviet advance was also prevented in heavy mountain fighting.

At Danzig Bay, our troops foiled the enemy attempt to open the approach to the Putzig Nehrung while the Soviet attacks in the western Vistula depression south of Bohnsack failed. The enemy attacked Koenigsberg and the Samland front all day long with numerous rifle formations and tanks and despite deep dents the garrison of the town prevented the enemy breakthrough attempt. All attacks against the Samland front were warded off and our ground troops destroyed 31 tanks and four planes. Troops of the army and Waffen SS destroyed 7,171 tanks at the Western Front during March.

Despite violent preparatory artillery shelling, strong attacks of Canadian troops on Zutphen-on-Yssel failed at the Western Front. Between Lingen and the lower Weser, newly brought up formations were thrown into action against the advancing enemy. The enemy attempts to broaden his bridgehead of Stolzenau were foiled by our tough resistance while north of Hameln the enemy was again thrown back over the Weser. He, nevertheless, succeeded in advancing in a narrow sector to the west of Hildesheim.

On the Ruhr River and in the battle area of Soest, our troops maintained their ground against the attacking Americans. The renewed enemy breakthrough attempt against Dortmund was brought to a standstill north of the city. In the Brilon sector in the Romthaar Mountains and on both sides of Siegen, the enemy was not able to pierce our positions.

In Thuringia, enemy attacks are strongly interlocked as a result of our stubborn resistance and because of flanking and rear attacks against the enemy. Thus, the enemy groups are prevented from pushing further toward the east. West of Muehlhausen the enemy was repelled by counterattacks which penetrated his positions while southeast of Zella-Mehlis enemy attacks collapsed. The enemy, advancing toward the southeast between Schleusingen and Themar, was also checked by our counterthrusts.

Between the southern Rhoen and the Main triangle, fluctuating fighting is in progress and the enemy was able to enter Kitzingen. The attacks in the Schweinfurth area were warded off and near Bad Mergentheim an enemy tank group broke through our lines and advanced as far as south of Gravesheim. Our counterattacks caught the enemy in the flank and cut off his rear connections. Between Hellbronn and Etlingen several attacks failed but the enemy pressure is continuing toward the south.

In central Italy, minor American attacks at the Ligurian coast were unsuccessful. Also north and west of Faenza attacks of the British troops collapsed after our artillery had smashed a large number of their batteries.

At the Dalmatian coast our troops are engaged in heavy defense fighting against major Tito formations and Sarajevo was evacuated. The following up enemy did not succeed in harrassing our movements.

American terror formations yesterday attacked localities in northern and southeastern Germany while during the night the central German area was attacked by British battleplanes. In northern Germany particularly embittered aerial combats took place in the course of which our constantly attacking fighters inflicted heavy losses on the American bomber formations despite the strongest defense.

On the night of April 6, our motor torpedo boats sank an enemy artillery boat by ramming action off the British coast and damaged two other boats heavily. One of our boats was lost. Vessels of our navy, protecting a convoy, shot down 11 enemy planes seven of which were downed off the western Norwegian coast. U-boats sank five heavily laden ships totaling 33,000 tons, one corvette and two patrol boats from out of a strongly protected enemy supply convoy.

F.D.R. SEEKS BETTER PLAN

Says Security, Abundance Must Be Planned Together

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—Victory without a use for the abundance of the powers we have developed in war production would indeed be a hollow victory, declared President Roosevelt in Washington today.

"We must plan security and abundance together," he emphasized. "A much stronger American economy would be essential to carry out the responsibilities that lie in the plans made at Bretton Woods, Virginia Hot Springs, and Dumbarton Oaks."

Roosevelt further declared that an abundance at home depends upon the organization of order and security throughout the world.

These views of the President were set forth in a letter to M. Gardner, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

U.S. IS FEARFUL OF SPLIT WITH SOVIETS OVER CHINA

Moscow's War Entry Against Japan Desired But Worried Over Aftermath

For the Soviet Union to enter the war against Japan is essential for the United States if the latter desires an early end of the war, but the interests of the two nations stand in fundamental opposition on the China continent with the result that the problem is the source of a new dilemma for the United States.

Dealing with the question, a special Canton dispatch to the Mainichi dated April 5 said that if the Soviet Union entered the war against Japan, it would increase the Soviet voice in East Asiatic affairs, particularly in Manchuria and the China mainland. The dispatch said that if the Soviet Union should push the Chinese Communists to the surface and give rise to a big military force, it would interfere with the United States' plans to utilize Chungking for effectivating American domination in China.

The dispatch, quoted an article in the Saturday Evening Post by Samuel Luval, who recently returned from a trip through the Chinese interior, in effect as follows: "All of us hope that the Soviet Union will join the war against Japan and believe that only with her entry can it be decided who will be the one to deal the last blow against Japan. But if the Soviets should enter the Pacific war they will move their forces, push the Chinese Communists to the fore and attempt to utilize the latter for the attainment of their objectives after the war.

"The result will be the same as the utilization of the Tito forces in Yugoslavia. Our efforts to bring about a conciliation between Chungking and the Chinese Communists are based on the fundamental reason that we wish to prevent the danger of the United States and the Soviet Union splitting over the China continent. Such a split would not only endanger the arrival of peace in East Asia but would cause a hitch in American Soviet collaboration in Europe. The problem must be solved as a struggle within a family. Efforts must be directed toward making successful the Chinese counter-offensive by expecting the future union of Chinese military strength and by overcoming its political, economic and military weaknesses.

"Since Pearl Harbor, China has carried out all its policies following in the footsteps of the United States. It is now time for Chiang Kai-shek to show that he has the strength to carry out counterblows on his own. To make the strength of the Chinese forces solid requires American assistance and supplies. But as long as the Chinese do not secure a port on the China coast to be used as a base, it is doubtful if they can cooperate with the United States forces in the final stage of the attack against Japan."

3,600 in Casualties Hit Okinawa Enemy; 48 More Ships Lost

(Continued From Page 1)

tacks.

On the other hand, Japanese units on the island have telegraphed, witnessing the severe attacks of our Special Attack Units, "Our fighting spirit has risen high."

Raiders Over Taiwan

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 7.—An enemy force of over 60 bombers and over 10 fighters from the Philippines today appeared over the western and northern districts of Taiwan and launched daylight attacks against the Tainan and Taichu areas. The raiders left after engaging in bombing and machine-gunning attacks over Tainan, Kagi, Shoka and the villages nearby, until about 3 p.m.

B-29 Downed at Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, April 8.—After 11 a.m., today, two B-29's appeared over Saigon and attempted to blind-bomb the city from a high altitude. Our Forces promptly brought down one of these raiders after an air duel. No losses were sustained on our side.

Sweden, Iceland Sign Pact

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 8—A commercial treaty between Sweden and Iceland was concluded yesterday providing for the resumption of goods exchange between the two countries. Sweden is to export to Iceland industrial products including electric motors, telephone installation equipment, agricultural machines and wooden houses. Iceland, on the other hand, is to export to Sweden dried and frozen fish as well as 125,000 barrels of white herrings. Payment is to be made in free currency, the report added.

Suisei Plane Members Hit Enemy Hard In Low-Level Attack in Okinawa Waters

By O. ONODA
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE OF THE NAVY AIR FORCE.—With bombs tucked under the wings, Japanese fighting men aboard the Suisei hopped off from a certain base on the night of March 5, on their expedition to contact and attack some 260 enemy warships including battleships, cruisers, destroyers, landing barges and a great number of large and small transports which were plying in the waters near the main Okinawa island. In the course of the night attack, the Japanese scored accurate hits on two large enemy transports and two cruisers and inflicted damage on another cruiser and some transports while at the same time, they bombed and machine-gunned the enemy airfield located at the landing point.

Despite great attrition, enemy warships have been massed around the Okinawa Islands in order to supply materials to the landed forces which had built their bridgehead in one corner of the main Okinawa island. In view of the enemy's frantic attempt to force his drive forward in the Okinawa area, it can be said that the destiny of the country hinges greatly on the outcome of the Okinawa operations.

Before the crew of the night attack units had time to sleep upon returning to their base from their expedition, they were again ordered to get ready for another attack. To the airmen who lined up in four columns, the Air Commander gave instructions saying, "When you conduct attacks, do as you are wont to do in training. Don't hesitate, but do your duty without any fear. This is the first experiment for small aircraft to carry out night attacks and others will follow you. I pray for your success."

Then the Commander gave the youths an encouraging message and said, "I expect that you will fully manifest your skill which you have acquired in training in your attack. The war situation has entered a serious situation, and the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy have been throwing all their strength into the ultimate battle. Be calm and do your duty."

All the men then disappeared in the dark and soon red and blue lights signaling the take-off of the Suisei became visible. Presently, such reports as, "I have succeeded in a surprise-attack," "I am ready now to drop bombs," and "Ready to take a return course," reached the base where the Commander and the others were impatiently waiting for the return of their comrades. Just before daybreak on March 6, one by one the Suisei returned to the base.

Those who participated in the glorious night attack gave accounts of their experiences. Second Sub-lieutenant Akira Shimizu said, "The place where the enemy effected landings was lighted as bright as daylight. The enemy must be still landing reinforcements or supplies, or constructing buildings. The enemy position loomed before my eyes. I attempted a low-level attack against the enemy encampments and then on the north airfield. No aircraft was seen on the runway. Taken by surprise, the enemy began to shoot searchlights and opened machinegun fire. Flying low I saw some groups of enemy warships. Taking aim at the largest transport, I dropped a bomb. On the way to the base, I saw more than 20 enemy surface craft, but as all bombs were exhausted, I could not attack them."

Flying Warrant Officer Toshio Ariki and Second-Class Flying Petty Officer Shigeju Hatano said, "On our way to the Okinawa Islands, the enemy surface craft which had evidently discovered us began to lay a barrage of fire. Weaving through the enemy barrage, we cruised on and reached a point where the enemy was landing supplies. Then right over the head of the enemy craft, I scored accurate hits on a transport."

Lieutenant Noboru Takagi and Flying Petty Officer Kazuji Namimura who also took part in the night attack said, "When we saw an enemy cruiser, we maneuvered our plane as low as possible almost skimming the bridge of the enemy vessel. Although counterattacked furiously, we flew on at a low altitude."

Lieutenant Chosai Yamazaki and Flying Petty Officer Yasuro Baba said, "When we reached our destination, visibility was bad. Before we could ascertain the location of enemy craft, we were caught in the enemy searchlights. Turning right, we were again enveloped by bright searchlights. However, nothing daunted, we managed to score accurate hits on the enemy."

First-Class Flying Petty Officer Ryuichi Nishizawa said, "First I attacked a large enemy transport, and by means of taking refuge in the clouds, I was able to score a hit on another transport. Then, I saw the large transport emitting fire. I again made a low-level attack on a small transport. I feel sad when I think of my comrades who have not returned yet."

Attack Vividly Described

By M. MATSUDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, April 8.—Plunging, in a surprise pre-dawn attack, into an enemy task force operating south of Miyakajima, the Navy fighter unit, Daigi Tai, severely damaged and probably sank a large enemy carrier.

The heroes left the base in dim moonlight and roared in a sweeping search for the foe. After a lapse of some hours, the lookout at the base saw a glimmer in the far distance. Through his binoculars he saw the mark of the Rising Sun on the wings of the tiny approaching plane. "No X X plane returns" he shouted. Men of the ground crew rushed for the runway.

From the No. 2 escort plane, shot Second Class Flight Petty Officer Mihara. Yelling, "We got' em!" he tore into the headquarters. The attack had been a success.

Describing the flight, he said later, "After leaving the base, we flew at an attitude of 7,000 meters southeastward from the island of X X. Almost too easily we came above the enemy task force. Visibility was about 40 or 50 kilometers. About 30 enemy vessels in ring formation, escorted by a large carrier, two converted carriers and two battleships, were heading straight eastward.

"From X thousand meters, our planes hurtled toward the enemy. Struck by the sudden attack, the enemy below as usual, began to flee madly and to shoot up a wild hail of anti-aircraft fire. But since we had gotten there we had them where we wanted them. One plane, probably the one piloted by Sub-lieutenant S, tipped its wings and, roaring toward the center of the enemy ring, plunged in the region of the bridge of a first line carrier. Immediately it was obliterated in a belching column of fire and smoke which accompanied a terrific explosion.

"I think that the second and third planes also plunged into the enemy, but, being obstructed by the Grummans which came up after me, I was unable to confirm the results. I'm sure, however, that further results were scored."

YANKS ADMIT SHIP LOSSES

Bare Sinking, Damaging of U.S. Warcraft in Okinawa Area

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—The fighting between the Japanese and American forces around the Okinawa Islands appears to have raged with unabated ferocity yesterday. According to reports from Omiyajima Nimitz' Headquarters issued a communique today, stating that the Japanese Forces launched fierce counterattacks against the American forces in the Okinawa Islands area yesterday and today.

The report further stated that powerful Japanese air units attacked the American warships around the main Okinawa Island and the American military establishments near the coast yesterday noon and evening.

The American forces have as usual only announced a small fraction of their losses, saying, "Japanese air units in death-defying attacks sank three American destroyers, and a small warcraft."

STRATEGIC ISSUES SETTLED

New Posts by MacArthur, Nimitz Clarify Pacific Operations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—The joint announcement made by the U.S. Army and Navy Departments concerning the new appointments of General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz as respective commanders of the army and navy forces in the Pacific has settled the strategic issues, declared Sidney Shalette, New York Times' military correspondent, according to a New York report.

Shalett said that by the new moves made, there will be no supreme commander in the Pacific like General Dwight Eisenhower in Europe but rather an army-navy plan operating under the direction of an American joint chiefs of staff in Washington.

Furthermore, he stated that MacArthur will have a gigantic, new command and Nimitz will continue to be the top Pacific naval commander while Chief of the Air Force General Henry Arnold's place is unchanged. He also asserted that the announcement dispelled the rumors that MacArthur might be side-tracked and that General George Marshal, Chief of Army Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, might replace MacArthur and Nimitz respectively.

NEW GERM-KILLER FOUND TO FIGHT SKIN DISEASES

Gramicidin Is Extracted From The Cells of Microbes Found In the Soil

A new drug called gramicidin is the most promising germ-killing discovery since sulfanilamide. Almost unbelievably potent, as little as seven-billionths of an ounce is sufficient to kill a billion pneumococci or virulent streptococci in two hours. It is effective against skin diseases, stubborn cases of pleurisy and pus-ridden wounds. Even more dramatic than gramicidin's chemical effects are the steps which led to its discovery.

Gramicidin was found in the soil. It was extracted by chemical methods from the tiny cells of microbes that live beneath the city's pavements and the plowed fields of the open countryside. Shrewd observations by the great Pasteur furnished the basis for a new and far-reaching attack on disease.

During the latter part of the 19th century the men who studied microbes suspected the ground beneath their feet as a source of the great epidemics that had killed countless human beings. Millions of dead bodies teeming with the germs of bubonic plague, cholera, typhus, pneumonia and other deadly diseases had been laid to rest in the earth. What could be more natural than that these death-dealing bacteria should multiply between the clods of rich, moist soil? But the scientists, examining samples of earth, found that the germs did not long survive there. Apparently they were devoured by multitudes of ravenous but harmless-to-man microbes. Pasteur in 1877 reported that certain soil-dwelling bacteria could destroy the anthrax germ; he suggested that such knowledge might be applied in the treatment of human beings.

Too Weak in Action

By the 1920's, soil microbes had been discovered which killed diphtheria, typhoid and cholera organisms in the laboratory. But the chemists' solutions containing the germ-killing microbes included other bacteria and various impurities. They were, therefore, too weak and variable in action to merit trial on human beings.

Then experiments were started to concentrate the germ-killing substances. It was known that crops cannot live on plant and animal debris in its unmodified state, and the breaking up of useless litter into available plant food—known as decomposition—is a job that falls largely to the soil bacteria. It was also realized that the earth's microbes are not microscopic "goats" which can digest everything from animal matter to waste paper. They are specialists. For example, microbes that attack the cellulose in wood will not work on glucose, a fruit sugar of similar chemical structure. If the members of the microscopic world were so specialized, it was reasoned that there might be an undiscovered type of microbe that would destroy the tough capsules which surround and protect virulent pneumonia germs. In the experiment a bit of peat was placed in a solution containing the coatings of the deadly Type III pneumococci. Most of the microbes were unable to stomach the strange diet and lapsed into stubborn dormancy, but a few managed to change their habits sufficiently to form adaptive enzymes—substances able to break down the germ-armor into a simpler chemical form which they could use for food.

These enzymes, injected into mice, protected them against a dose of Type III pneumonia germs powerful enough to kill one million untreated animals. Through the microscope the experimenter watched the capsules dissolve away, leaving naked germs which the animals' own firstline defenders promptly devoured. The experiment was a success, but the experimenter was not satisfied. These soil bacteria attacked the coatings of Type III pneumonia germs only. The experimenter wanted to develop a strain of bacteria which would kill a great variety of disease-producing organisms.

Creates a New Breed

Five years ago efforts were started to create a new breed of versatile microscopic creatures. Soil samples were kept under carefully controlled conditions of temperature and humidity until the microbes had devoured practically all the available material. When the billions of bacteria were near starvation the experimenter added fluids containing streptococci, pneumococci, and other germs—a "germ cocktail." This time the germs, unlike the pneumococci coatings used before, were alive. Again most of the earth-dwellers, unused to a diet of living bacteria, refused to try it. But again a few rose to the occasion, adjusted themselves, and survived in the artificial struggle for existence. For two years mixtures of germs were added to the soil until the experimenter was convinced that the resulting microbe population—each member of which was about .00008 of an inch long—had formed a gluttonous and cannibalistic appetite for other tiny creatures that produced disease among men.

To isolate the germ-killing bacteria he put a pinch of the treated soil in a test tube containing a solution of germs and let the surviving soil microbes multiply. By diluting the bit of soil from tube to tube, he finally obtained a relatively pure culture. Under the microscope these rod-shaped microbes seemed to exert some unexplained chemical attraction on the streptococci, staphylococci and other germs. The germs floated straight for the sides of the soil microbes, stuck there like iron filings to a magnet, and then gradually lost their spherical shapes and dissolved into watery blobs.

Thus the first stage in a process of laboratory-guided "synthetic evolution" had been completed with the discovery of a wonderfully germivorous race of microbes.

The next step was to extract from the bacteria the chemical substances that did the destroying. The soil bacteria were put in a solution containing hydrochloric acid and whirled in the scientific cream-separator known as a centrifuge. Resultant solid matter was immersed in alcohol which dissolved a part of the substance. This fraction was found to be the material which destroyed germs. It was named tyrothrfcin. Further investigation revealed that it actually consisted of two substances, tyrocidine and gramicidin. Animal tests showed that tyrocidine, a germ-killer in the test tube, is a Caspar Milquetoast in living tissues. But gramacidin is another story.

Infinitesimal quantities injected into the peritoneal cavities of mice protected them against 10,000 fatal doses of pneumococci or streptococci. In the spring of 1940 gramicidin was tested on higher animals. It was found that 16 prize cows had contracted mastitis, an inflammation of the udders caused in this instance by a type of streptococcus. Sulfanilamide failed to curb the ailment, but injections of gramacidin into the infected udders cured the disease in a dozen of the ailing animals.

Pioneer Workers

Inevitably medical researchers became interested in the possible applications of gramicidin to human beings—they became the pioneer workers in this field. To date they have used ramicidin successfully with over 100 patients who had failed to respond to other forms of treatment. Among the most successful cures were desperate leg-ulcer cases. One person had lived with a foul and painful open sore for 15 years, a wide variety of treatments having done little good. Three weeks of locally applied gramicidin healed it. Recovery from similar ulcers was announced for two children who had suffered for weeks. Many staphylococci-infested wounds were cleared up within 24 hours.

News is already coming in from other medical centers to confirm and extend these findings. Some researchers have found gramicidin extremely promising for the relief of sinusitis; in some patients the responsible bacteria were cleared up within two days. A week was sufficient to curb several extremely severe bladder infections. Other doctors also have used gramicidin on sinus and other patients. Army physicians are experimenting with the drug as a throat spray to protect against sore throats and colds.

The list of successful trials is increasing monthly.

Gramicidin is no cure-all. In fact it may cause death if it gets into the bloodstream; for the chemical extract from soil microbes destroys vital red blood cells. The substance can be administered only locally in body cavities and in unbleeding wounds. But even with such restrictions the future of gramicidin in man's war against bacteria is bright.

Meanwhile, the experimenters continue to work quietly in their laboratories. They don't yet know the detailed molecular structure of the powerful weapon they have developed, nor exactly how it accomplishes its germ-killing. If they succeed in finding the answers to these riddles, science will take a long step toward the goal of designing specific substances to destroy each of the bacteria killers.

Rome Rioters Bomb Quarters of Group Representing Tito

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The quarters of the Tito Regime's Military Mission in Rome and a few surrounding houses were damaged on Saturday night, when rioters, taking advantage of the confusion caused by the people demanding the return of the port of Trieste, threw bombs into the quarters of the Military Mission of the Tito Regime.

SUZUKI CABINET TO STUDY VOLUNTEER CORPS SETUP

Original Plan Likely to Be Enforced With Modifications Called for by New Situation

The organization of the National Volunteer Corps, formulated before the resignation en bloc of the Koiso Cabinet, will be studied further by the Suzuki Cabinet, with the new situation taken fully into account.

The concrete plan of organization, drafted jointly by the Home Ministry and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and approved by the Koiso Cabinet on April 2, had the following features:

(a) Establishment of a central structure for the National Volunteer Corps, with the Prime Minister as supreme commander;

(b) Utilization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Manhood Corps of the Association in organizing the National Volunteer Corps;

(c) Dissolution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Manhood Corps on the completion of the central and local structures of the National Volunteer Corps;

(d) Gradual absorption of various subsidiary bodies belonging to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association into the structure of the National Volunteer Corps.

The managers of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were scheduled to be consulted on this plan on April 4, and the managers of the Manhood Corps on April 11, but the resignation of the Koiso Cabinet intervened, rendering this impossible.

The plan, which has been handed over to the Suzuki Cabinet, will be put into effect with necessary modifications, it is expected.

Suzuki Sees Hiranuma

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki called upon Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister, at the latter's residence at Nishi-Okubo, Monday morning and had important talks.

Postal Savings Payment

Limitations regarding the immediate payment of postal savings are to be removed from Tuesday. Any amount within the savings entered in passbooks will be paid at all post offices throughout the country. Hitherto, immediate payments have been limited to ¥30 a day or ¥100 a month, and even payments to air raid sufferers had been limited to the maximum of ¥500 regardless of the amount entered in their passbooks.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... [illegible]
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Asai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku [illegible]shima, Esq., Kikunosuke Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao [illegible], Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Fukura, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: [illegible]
Capital Subscribed .. [illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]
President
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, [illegible], Kobe, Wakayama, [illegible], Onomichi, [illegible], Hiroshima, [illegible], Shimonoseki, Moji, [illegible], Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, [illegible] and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
[illegible]

FINAL VICTORY CERTAIN, AVERS PRIME MINISTER

Points to Spiritual Blow Dealt Enemy at Yiojima: Resolve Shown in Talk With Press

"There is no reason whatever to be pessimistic. We were not defeated in Yiojima battle, as the spiritual blow given the enemy in that battle was tremendous. The confidence and fighting spirit shown in that battle clearly show that we will surely come out victorious in this war." Thus, the new Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki declared in a press interview given at his official residence on Sunday.

The questions asked of and the answers given by the Prime Minister in the press conference follow:

Question: What is your determination in shouldering the national administration in the present stage of the war and under the present international situation?

Answer: I am yet unable to speak of administrative policies, but speaking from my personal viewpoint, the critical war situation today is a natural development which was expected from the very beginning of the war. We should never be surprised even if the condition turns worse in the future. We are fighting against the United States and Britain, which are strong Powers, as our enemies. They are big and we are small. As we are fighting against big enemies we must fight with great determination. The situation can be realized when we think of the Russo-Japanese War. At that time, our elder statesmen and leaders never dreamed of winning that war. The present war is similar. Thus there is no need of becoming pessimistic.

Question: What is the basis of the administrative policies of the new cabinet?

Concentrate on War

Answer: Administrative policies will be decided after thoroughly studying the situation together with the other State Ministers. But at present there is only the war. It is sufficient if we realize that we are now fighting. We need no mottos. I wish to give our sole attention to the war, without having mottos or such things.

Question: Have you any new idea for adjusting the Supreme Command and the civil administration? Will you continue the Supreme War Direction Council?

Answer: As I have yet to study the point I am not prepared to speak concretely on it. If there are matters to be attended to upon fully considering the present conditions, I will attend to them. If the Supreme War Direction Council is necessary, it will be continued. If it is found unnecessary, I will discontinue it. Yet as we are waging such a big war, I believe it is necessary to do everything in full unity.

Question: Have you such an idea as that of establishing regular Five-Ministers' Conferences with a view to making it the central organ for operating the administration?

Answer: That matter too, I have not yet gone into concretely. That I who am only a naval man have to take up the administration is due to the seriousness of the situation. I will do anything that has to be done, and so I ask for the cooperation of the entire people.

Question: Have you thought of administrative steps to meet the defense structure adopted by the Army?

Answer: There are points to be newly considered in the field of local administration to meet this situation. I wish to examine the question immediately and put into effect whatever is necessary.

Question: How are the Japan-Soviet diplomatic relations to be adjusted in conformity with the Soviet notification that the neutrality pact will not be extended.

Answer: We have not yet come to a stage where I can say anything about it.

Question: Will you follow the policy of the former Cabinet as regards the formation of the National Volunteer Corps?

Answer: The idea of forming the National Volunteer Corps is a manifestation of the spirit that the entire people must fight, and that spirit means the strengthening and increase of the invisible fighting strength. But details for operating the system cannot yet be concretely made public. I wish to fully examine the system and strive for its early consummation.

Question: What are your plans for the increased production of war necessities, and particularly arms, for fighting the decisive battle, in connection with the defence of the mainland?

Answer: The spirit of fighting with bamboo spears shows the final determination of the people, and it is needless to say that the entire people must be armed as far as possible. For that end, naturally we must increase production. The Government is determined to do all possible to this end.

Question: Have you any idea of systematising the Conferences of Senior Statesmen?

Answer: It is a very difficult question, and I cannot speak lightly on the subject. In short it is a question of personnel. Nothing will be gained by revising its structure. After all, I think it is sufficient if every one of the people possesses a desire to improve himself.

Question: What is your frank forecast of the war situation?

Final Victory Certain

Answer: I firmly believe that we will win this war. But I do not mean the ups and downs of each battle. If the people really unite as one, we will surely win. For instance, in the Battle of Sanbogahara, Tokugawa Iyeyasu lost to Takeda Shingen and returned to Hamamatsu. But the military tactics and the fighting spirit shown by the Tokugawa forces in this battle became the factor for the final victory of the Tokugawa forces in the end. It is the same with the battle of Yiojima, and I do not think we lost in that battle. It is because the spiritual blow given our enemies, United States and Britain, in that battle of Yiojima is tremendous. The confidence and fighting spirit shown by the people of Japan in that battle have clearly shown that we will surely win the present war.

News and Views

Non-Imperialism—An American Interpretation

Nikolai Lenin and his followers had their own idea and definition of imperialism. Their main concern was to denounce imperialism and now to fight—or liquidate—it in the capitalist world. President Roosevelt and his henchmen in Washington certainly have their own way of looking at imperialism and of defining it accordingly. Their sole concern is to camouflage the American pattern of imperialism and how to practise and then justify it.

According to a recent Associated Press report from Washington, high ranking American naval circles believe that the United States should claim possession of a train of strategic islands stretching across the Pacific to Japan's doors as "permanent American bases" after the war.

Advocate Permanent Retention

These naval circles in Washington are reported to have advocated the permanent retention by the United States of Yiojima as a spearhead of a triangle, based on Guam and Marcus islands. According to these circles, the United States should also retain other islands in the Pacific, including Truk, the Carolines, Marshalls, Marianas and Palaus. Truk, in their opinion, would become the American counterpart of Singapore and replace Pearl Harbor.

There are strong indications that American retention of these Pacific islands constitutes some basic points of the United States' proposal which will be submitted to the Colonial Mandate Conference, which is scheduled to open in Washington shortly, preliminary to the forthcoming United Nations' Conference on International Organization at San Francisco.

Washington's claim to these strategic islands in the Pacific which are to be retained as permanent American bases appears to be supported also by other American citizens. A recent dispatch from Lisbon reported that Robert E. Sherwood, well-known American playwright, had strongly advocated retention of the island bases in the Pacific by the United States. Sherwood, formerly director of the Foreign Division of the Office of War Information, recently returned to Washington from a seven-week tour of the Pacific battle area.

For America's Defense

This famous playwright is quoted as declaring: "I hope and pray that we will hold on to the islands which we paid such a tremendous price to win." In advocating American retention of the Pacific islands, Sherwood contended: "Such a policy would not be imperialism, but merely a necessary means of providing for our defense against future aggression."

Sherwood may, or may not, be a staunch advocate of American imperialistic programs in the Pacific as well as in other parts of the world. Neither is he considered a special authority on the question of imperialism in current history. But the most interesting point in his contention is the way in which he nonchalantly disposed of American imperialism in this war.

His advocacy of American retention of the Pacific islands boils down to a simple and crude logic of capitalistic calculations. One pays a price and gets a thing he wants. He said in so many words that the United States is entitled to retention of a number of strategic islands in the Pacific because of the "tremendous price" she paid for them. But this line of policy, when pursued by the United States, is not imperialism, in the opinion of this American playwright.

Sherwood's Argument

He apparently believes that such an imperialistic policy in its most crude form can be justified only because it represents "a necessary means of providing for our defense against future aggression." His justification of American imperialism, or rather non-imperialism, as he implies, can be upheld only on the hypothesis that the United States—and she alone—is immune from any imperialistic designs on other nations and that any nation may be justified in its action when it is designed to be "a necessary means of providing for our defense against future aggression."

If Sherwood's argument is right, a host of Lenins could not possibly carry on their crusade against imperialism with the slightest hope that imperialism would, or would be caused to, die a natural death in any foreseeable future.

It may be that Sherwood had another point in making his non-imperialistic contention. He may be contemplating a new play to be entitled "End of Imperialism—An American Way," which he may rest assured will make another Broadway hit in the present imperialistic state of mind with which the American public is now possessed.

STUDY OF PLANT LIFE UNDERWATER REVIEWED

Science of Limnology Aids Fishery and Irrigation Enterprises, Says Thieneman

(Continued From Yesterday)

In addition to this "geographical" and "biological" attitude in limnology, there is a third form, which we should like to term "totality." This "total" attitude is the real "limnological" attitude. We treat every body of water as a unity, not only in a geographical sense: we regard it as a uniform sphere of life. Thus our science can be compared to a flight of steps rising from a study of animals and plants as well as the physical and chemical properties of the water, to the study of the relationships linking the organisms with each other and with the characteristics of their dwelling place, and culminating in the realization of the unity and totality of the lake—from life in the whole body of water. And finally it has arrived at the knowledge that these objects of its study, the inland waters, are not only linked up with the entire life and development of the earth, but that even cosmic rhythms are reflected in the occurrences within them.

So modern limnology has developed into a science of synthesis which considers one of its main tasks to be the study of the reciprocal effect of the penetration with life and the conditions for life in fresh-water bodies. Geography and geology, chemistry and physics, zoology and botany, are the basic sciences upon which limnology is founded. It is one of those sciences developing in increasing numbers in recent times which place the total aspect in the foreground, which pay no heed to the boundaries of the traditional "academic" sciences but unite partial fields of them in new synthesis and thereby build bridges between that which formerly seemed to have no connection.

Plans and Material

Only the recognition of relationships as a whole has provided research with a direction and a goal—and this is of tremendous significance to the further development of our science. It might be objected that all individual parts must first be studied in detail before turning to wider relationships. But, to put it figuratively, one does not start carting stones and mortar until the architect has drawn up the plans of the house. Otherwise the building material would lie around unused and perhaps disregarded and might even become useless; and then the stones must laboriously be hewn again in order to make them fit into the proper place of the whole.

Every science must go through periods of stock-taking, during which it must devote itself chiefly to the collecting of individual facts, as well as periods in which total synthesis are in order. For the way in which the whole of a science develops throughout history does not depend on an ideal plan. Here, too, the tenet holds good that it is men who make history. But everyone is—more or less—a child of his times, influenced, at least unconsciously, by their spiritual trends. They affect the scientific activities of every true scientist, whether he admits it or not. Hence it is hardly a coincidence that the conscious emphasis on synthesis is beginning to play an increasing role, especially in Germany.

To give concrete examples of what I have called the "totalitarian" attitude in limnology, I shall briefly describe two of the standard types of lake.

First, there is the oligotrophic (from the Greek oliges—small, scant; trophe—nutrition) type represented, for example, by the large Alpine lakes. The water of a lake of that type is poor in plant nutrients. This depends, of course, on the geological conditions of its close environment and of the areas in which its tributary streams originate; here we see that the lake is not an isolated phenomenon but part of a greater unity. Scarcity of nutrients entails a poor quantitative development of plankton, the free-floating animal and plant life in a body of water. As a result, the water is clear and transparent, usually colored blue to bluish-green. As light can thus penetrate to relatively great depths, the submerged water plants can grow fairly far down. The beds of the young Alpine lakes are usually hard and rocky; as a result, the shore region is narrow, for the lake has not had time enough to gnaw deeply into its resistant banks. Hence the shore vegetation also covers only a narrow strip and is poorly developed from a quantitative point of view.

These lakes are deep; so the water mass of the hypolimnion, the deep layers which destroy plant nutrition, is greater than that of the epilimnion (from the Greek epi—on, upon), the surface water that produces nutrients. The dead remains of the scarce plankton production and scanty shore vegetation sink into a large mass of water; the decay caused by their decomposition is, so to speak, very much diluted, so that comparatively little oxygen is withdrawn from the stagnant water of the lower levels; and since, as a result of the great depth of such lakes, the sinking plankton arrives at the bottom in a largely decomposed, mineralized state, the sediments of the lake contain little in the way of organic substances. Consequently, animals requiring oxygen can live at the bottoms of these lakes, in the water as well as in the mud. The quantitative development of the fauna at the bottom is directly related to the quantitative development of the plankton; its limiting factor is nutrition. If an oligotrophic lake is very clear and transparent, which means that its nutrient-producing levels reach far down and are thus of great volume, there can be a relatively rich fauna at its bottom.

(To Be Continued)

Obituary

Rear Admiral Toshitaro Takahashi, member of the House of Representatives passed away on Sunday from stricture of the heart at his Meguro home. The deceased was 67 years old. He was elected four times from Iwate Prefecture. During his service in the Navy, the late Rear Admiral Takahashi occupied many important posts including instructor and dean of the Naval Staff College, Principal of the Naval Gunnery School, Commander of the First Torpedo Squadron, and others.

Mrs. Haruko Hagiwara, wife of Tooru Hagiwara, Chief of the Second Section of the Political Department of the Foreign Office, died on April 3. The funeral was held with the attendance of the immediate members of the family and close relatives.

New Ministers Voice Confidence in Ability To Overcome Obstacles on Way to Victory

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, new Munitions Minister and concurrently Transportation and Communications Minister, in a press conference after taking over office from Shigeru Yoshida, former Munitions Minister, at 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, stated that every effort would be made to bolster munitions output under close cooperation between the Army and civilians. He also made known his intention of carrying on the program of the former Munitions Minister.

He said: "After over three years since my resignation as Minister of Commerce during which time I served as president of the Japan Iron Company and the Iron Ore Control Board I have been charged to assume the work of administrating munition production. I have keenly felt that for the strengthening of munitions output the Army and civilians must work in close cooperation and I wish to direct further efforts toward the realization of this aim.

"It is needless to say that victory depends on munitions output. I am in complete accord with the plans of the former Munitions Minister and intend to carry on his work. Relative to the renovation of the structure for bolstering munitions output, which was proposed to former Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, I also am in complete conformity with the former Munitions Minister."

Finance Minister Confident

Toyosaku Hirose, new Finance Minister, took over the business of the Finance Ministry from Juichi Tsushima, outgoing Finance Minister, at 11 a.m., Sunday. At a press conference which followed, he outlined his views as follows:

"While serving as Vice-Finance Minister under the second Konoye Cabinet, I assisted in framing the basic financial policy of the Government, this in anticipation of difficulties in the international situation. The financial programs of the successive Cabinets have followed the lines then laid down: consequently, there has been little to criticize in those programs. The situation, however, has greatly changed since that time, and especially during recent months. The Government's financial policy, therefore, requires boldness in conception as well as in execution in order to meet the new situation.

"I went to the Southern Regions as an Army adviser at the outbreak of the war. In that capacity, I handled the financial problems of those regions. Whatever experience I gained in the south will be utilized for finance and production in the homeland, which is now becoming a theater of war.

"With the progress of the war, inflation is demanding more serious attention. In a war of this scale, it is inevitable that there should arise many difficulties in the financial sphere, but it is extremely important that conscientious care should be used in the disbursements of expenditure as in the compilation of the budget. In this regard, all-round cooperation, especially the cooperation of the spending departments, is necessary.

"The reorganization of the structure of the Finance Ministry as planned by my predecessor, I believe, is excellent on the whole. Decision will be made on this question after further study of the subject."

Exhorts Nation's Farmers

On the assumption of his post, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, new Agriculture and Commerce Minister, on Saturday made the following statement to the press, making clear his determination to establish a firm foodstuff self-sufficiency structure:

"As to production increase of foodstuffs, I have absolute trust in the farming class. All measures that are calculated to make this land display its capacity to produce foodstuffs to the utmost have been adopted and, in this connection, I should like to ask the whole nation to exert its efforts for this purpose. However severe the war situation grows, the farmers should not leave their vital posts until they are forced to take up arms against invaders.

"As the war situation becomes more intense, the farmers' mission to produce and supply agricultural products grows more important. Shortage of foodstuffs may mean failure in war and, when the farmers take this into consideration, they ought to exert their fullest efforts for the realization of production increase.

"Direct and perfect understanding is necessary between the Government and farmers regarding the vital task of increasing the production of foodstuffs."

Abe Seeks Cooperation

Expressing his hopes and policy as new Home Minister, Motoki Abe made the following statement to newspapermen at his official residence at 10 a.m. Sunday:

"I am firmly confident that the 100,000,000 people are determined and ready to ram themselves against the enemy when the war situation enters a serious situation. In these critical times, it is vital that the people's loyalty and readiness must be expressed in action. I, on my part, am resolved to combat all eventualties as a member of the Special Attack Corps.

"It is absolutely necessary to have close coordination between the administration and command, and I am ready to extend positive cooperation to the military command. The people must trust the armed forces wholeheartedly, and it is the reponsibility of the Home Ministry to maintain and increase the people's faith in the armed forces. At the present moment, the Home Ministry will concenrate its efforts on the preservation of order and the defense of the Japanese mainland. In order to do that, the strengthening of the central organ of the Home Ministry must be effected in cooperation with the Army.

"Business matters in connection with police activities and administration will be hereafter greatly entrusted to prefectural governors. As to the personnel of the Home Ministry, proper choice will be made in view of the urgent necessity of defending the Japanese mainland."

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.

6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN

The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine

Under the Some Management

NIKKEBUIL and SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS

Two Most Popular-Priced First Class Restaurant In the Business Centre

S. KANO, Managing Director

Press Comments

Monday, April 9

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STRUCTURE AND AMERICAN ARBITRARINESS

MAINICHI—It was reported that in the International Security Guarantee Structure to be established by the San Francisco Parleys, America was to have three votes, the same as the Sovit Union. In this connection, the writer of our "Ink Drops" column put forward the question as to where, apart from the American desire, was the logical foundation for this three-vote demand. He also asked whether apart from the American desire, was the logical foundation for this three-vote demand. He also asked whether America would be satisfied with those three votes in case the votes of other countries increased in future.

However, the remote "future" was not the right word. The ink had hardly dried when this very problem began to be agitated. As it came all too soon, we, too, could not help being surprised.

The occasion was the demand by the Soviet Union for the participation of a Polish delegate in the San Francisco Conference. It is not known when the Soviet demand was presented, but on March 31 it was reported the United States. State Department had formally rejected this demand and on April 3, a statement was issued by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius.

The Postwar Security Guarantee Structure, judging from its character, should be considered as the most important of all postwar schemes of the anti-Axis camp. Yet, America's attitude vis-a-vis this scheme is arbitrary and opportunistic throughout. America is not trying in the least to act in accordance with any principle, and this has been revealed again in the current instance.

In the first place, in case the two republics, of White Russia and Ukraine, which form parts of the Soviet Union, are to have the status of independent countries at the Conference, it is indeed strange not to give the same status to an independent country like Poland. According to the statement by the United States Secretary of State, Poland should participate after having built a new Government. In other words, the present Warsaw Government is not to America's liking.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, too, stated in the Commons the other day that the Warsaw Government was not liked because it was too "Red." Now, America, too, out of the same motive, seems to demand a reorganization of the Polish Government. That is indeed strange. Whereas it has always been a favorite motto of America and Britain that they would not interfere in the political systems of other countries. Is Poland an exception?

In the second place, America, in return for turning down the Soviet Union's demand concerning Poland, has proposed to give up the three votes which she had secured for herself. Isn't that odd, again? What connection is there between America's three votes and the participation of Poland in the Conference?

If those three votes were obtained on a logical basis, they should be maintained as a matter of course; and if Poland's participation in the Conference is unreasonable, what objection should there be to America's preventing the participation of Poland while yet retaining her three votes? Yet, America is willing to give up her privilege without any logical reason. This reveals the fact that the acquisition of those three votes was entirely arbitrary, too.

By the British side, it is even being advocated that, no smooth progress is being hoped for if the Conference is to open in the present atmosphere another Three Power Conference should be held and the ground be levelled once more beforehand, in other words, that the Conference should be postponed. But Roosevelt seems to think that anything of this sort would be a complete loss of face. So he got up furiously all of a sudden and cried incoherently: "The Conference will not be postponed! Instead, we shall give up our three votes! Poland should quickly reorganize her Government and participate!"

But Poland is not the only cause of trouble. The question as to whether Britain, who is in the most precarious position among the three countries (the Soviet Union, America, and Britain), shall maintain her six votes or not—this is undoubtedly a great problem. Should Britain, in the state of impotence to which she has been reduced, come to deny the right of voting to her dominions, then surely the death knell of the British Empire would be sounded. Should actually a country like Australia have no right of vote—would she not speak up and say that she is absolutely opposed to any right of vote for medium or small countries?

In short, America and Britain are not qualified to take charge of the postwar international security guarantee. How could things be expected to work out well if they try to enforce absurd plans, taking advantage of the present war situation? While there are yet two weeks until the opening of the Conference—is not there already a mad race going on which might even blow up the whole scheme?

GENDARME H.Q. REVAMPED

Changes in gendarme headquarters at eight key points in the country with a number of local gendarme headquarters under them have been recently carried out as one of the measures to strengthen the defense of the country.

Gendarme headquarters have been established at Hiroshima and Zentsuji in addition to those in the army districts. Each army district gendarme headquarters has under its command a number of local gendarme headquarters.

The present revision in the organization and system of the gendarmerie is aimed at the promotion of the Army's efficiency on the one hand and, on the other, the acceleration of the cooperation between the Army, Government, and the people. In order to realize these purposes, measures have been taken to secure the close relations between the gendarme commanders, army district commanders, and the regional administrative council by uniting the district under their respective jurisdiction.

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants

66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE

Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 780

P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Yamanouchi's Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation	ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation	GERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation	NEO-GERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia	ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure	ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder	CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth	BLUKLAN
Vitamin B_1 for injection	BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters:

YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.

Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Fujuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3617.

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Sale

BABY swing, Japanese made, to be used in chamber. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BABY'S furniture, enamelled sun-porch set, dining room chairs, hand sewing machine (German), stove (wood, coal burning), also rentan (6 ins.), morning coat, tuxedoes (36). Delivery arranged. Apply Box 19, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC hair dryer (with foreign motor), beauty parlor equipment. Show cases, finger-nail polish (foreign make). Rentan stove (iron) and fuels (botan, rentan, 6 inches). Large round plate-glass mirror, sofa, table, excellent chairs, waiting-room furniture. Apply Box 447, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED steel single bed, without mattress, in good condition. Apply Box 17, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 446, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEMO pad for engagement, 54 pages (54 weeks). Size: 8" X 5". Price ¥2.00 per copy. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, small size, sturdy construction, 3 hours fire test. Apply Box 21, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SOFA—one long and two ordinary size, wardrobe, bookcase, and electric lamp stand for parlor. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOODEN bed with steel spring and mattress. Nice looking and in perfect condition. Japanese made. Apply Box 13, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

CARPET, size 9×9 feet, or any smaller size, wanted immediately. Apply Box 14, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC refrigerator, must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Please state price and other details. Apply Box 22, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radios, radio-gramophones, accordions, electric shavers, sewing machines, etc. wanted. Attractive price paid. Office hours: temporarily from 1:30 to 4.30 p.m. only. Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda (25) 4459.

HIGH prices paid for Time and Fortune magazines. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SUITCASE, small size wanted immediately. Apply Box 449, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYRES for Baby-Ford, size 5.00×16. Reply to Swedish Legation, 22, Nishimachi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo; telephone Mita (45) 3420.

Instruction

RUSSIAN language practical courses. Special three months term. Courses Library. Also books are bought, sold or exchanged. Orders accepted. Basil Balykoff, 3 Yushima-cho 4-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

SINGING and vocal art taught, [illegible] by foreign instructor. Apply Tadashiki Hasselho Gakuin, No. 22, [illegible], Azabu-ku. Telephone Akasaka (48) 3004.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in [illegible] bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room [illegible] ([illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. [illegible] from the Imperial Hotel and [illegible] Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. [illegible] 3:20-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible]. Tel. Kyobashi 56-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and [illegible] disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., [illegible] p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National holidays. 1 Ginza-[illegible] 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-6818.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 [illegible] 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 152, 856.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00. Postage 60 sen per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1945

France: Prey of Anglo-American Imperialists

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's declaration some days ago that a "whispering campaign" is going on "in some quarters" against French colonial efforts brings to light the sinister activities of the Anglo-American countries to deprive France of her prewar colonial possessions. That Bidault has been constrained to denounce publicly the territorial greed of these nations and to reaffirm France's determination not to give up even a portion of her possessions indicates that the question of France's overseas possessions has become a serious issue now in Anglo-American-French relations.

That the United States is intent on acquiring the strategic French possessions located in various parts of the world has been clarified on a number of occasions even by officials of the American Government. President Franklin Roosevelt himself revealed in August of last year the United States' determination to acquire various strategic French islands in the Pacific as a means toward ensuring American domination of the Pacific region. Although he did not mention by name the islands which the United States coveted, there was no question that New Caledonia, which the United States forces occupied in the early stages of the War of Greater East Asia, figured large in Roosevelt's plan. In West Africa, the United States seeks no doubt to despoil France of Dakar, the control of which would ensure to the United States unhampered domination of the Southern Atlantic. American geopoliticians may, moreover, be planning to take advantage of the present war and France's present weakness to oust French influence from the Caribbean and South America by taking over French Martinique and French Guiana.

The territorial lust of the British, on the other hand, is directed against Madagascar which the British occupied during the present war under a very flimsy pretext. They also seem to be designing to bring Syria and Lebanon within their sphere of influence and thus to gain a greater control of Western Asia. A recent foreign dispatch pointed out that the Anglo-French differences over the question of the future of Syria and Lebanon are holding back the conclusion of an Anglo-French treaty of alliance.

Against these territorial schemes of the Anglo-American countries, France has recently made public her plan for far-reaching constitutional changes in her relations with her various imperial possessions. According to French Minister of Colonies Paul Giaccobi, France is planning to set up a Federal Union of economically and politically autonomous and semi-autonomous regions such as Madagascar, French West Africa and other countries in French North Africa and in the Pacific as well as Syria and Lebanon.

How far the French will succeed in forming such a Federal Union will depend on the attitude of the Anglo-American countries. Present indications, however, point to the fact that this Federal Union will never materialize in the manner the French leaders fondly hope, as the Anglo-American countries are not likely to give up their preconceived territorial plans. To these countries, France is no longer a Great Power although they are willing to grant her that title if France is willing to submit to their selfish world schemes.

Roosevelt's Secret Diplomacy

Foreign dispatches disclose the growing perturbation of the American people over President Franklin Roosevelt's secret diplomacy. Particularly did his action in entering into a secret deal with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin under which both the United States and the Soviet Union decided to make claims for three votes each in the assembly of the proposed international peace machinery seem to have stirred the grave misgivings of the American people.

Although the United States Government subsequently seems to have withdrawn its claim, that the American public should entertain such suspicions toward President Roosevelt is not difficult to understand, for this is by no means the first time that he has reached secret agreements with foreign Powers. Long before the United States entered the present global war, President Roosevelt, according to available historical evidences, seems definitely to have committed himself at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in the mid-Atlantic in 1940 to the eventual participation by the United States in the present war by siding with Britain. Moreover, at the Quebec Conference, it will be recalled that President Roosevelt secretly "agreed to and initialled" the Anglo-Soviet agreement to split up the Balkan countries into two separate spheres of influence. This confession, of course, did not come from President Roosevelt himself nor from the United States State Department. The disclosure was made by British Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin at the British Labor Party Conference last year, probably on the instructions of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, with the purpose no doubt of silencing the carping American critics of Britain's Greek policy by pointing out to them that their own President had agreed to give Britain a free hand in Greece.

That President Roosevelt should be abusing his executive power by entering into secret commitments with foreign nations without the consent of the Senate is, of course, solely a domestic affair of the American people. But it must be a source of great uneasiness to the American public to have at the helm of their country a power-mad and unscrupulous leader who cannot be trusted not to overstep the bounds of executive authority established under the American Constitution.

On the other hand, these secret understandings reached at the Quebec and Yalta conferences do have a special significance for outsiders. That is the fact that these secret agreements completely nullify the general over-all agreements which have been drafted by the Anglo-American-Soviet nations at their past conferences. For instance, the secret approval given by President Roosevelt to the Anglo-Soviet understanding on spheres of influence in the Balkans turned the Moscow Declaration which was drafted in November, 1943, into a scrap of paper and also demonstrated how empty were the assurances given by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull immediately after his return from Moscow that this Declaration would put an end to all necessity for spheres of influence, alliances and the balance of power system. The latest disclosure of the secret Yalta agreement further emphasizes the fact that the communique issued by the Big Three at the end of their conference is a fraud and that it is a bogus document of meaningless platitudes and studied omissions. These incidents prove that the communiques of the Big Three and their professions to unity are purely propaganda window-dressing and that their conferences which have been called from time to time are clearly blinds behind which they put up a pretense of adjusting their irreconcilable national ambitions as well as sign secret understandings in order to avert, at least temporarily, a frontal collision among themselves.

The One Objection

The shopkeeper was very anxious to sell his prospective customer a dachshund but the man didn't seem very keen on this type of dog.

"What is it about a dachshund you don't care for?" asked the shopkeeper.

"They make such a draft when they come into a room," complained the man. "They always keep the door open so long."

'JUST MY LUCK'

But the Dice of Fate Are Not Loaded Against All of Us

By SHOICHI AMANO

Nearly everybody at some time or other exclaims: "Just my luck!" And most of us say these three words pretty frequently. And when we say them we always mean: "Just my bad luck!" We never mean: "Just my good luck!" If someone dies and leaves us some money we don't say: "Just my luck!" If we miss a train that is smashed to pieces in a collision, we don't say: "Just my luck!" If a bomb drops from a B-29 and misses us, we don't say, "Just my luck!" On the other hand, if, after missing the train and hearing of the smash we can't get into a bus because it is full, we do say: "Just my luck!"

Of course, you may argue that in giving vent to this exclamatory utterance we are joking, we are not serious. Perhaps we are often semi-jocular, but in every joke of the kind there is a basis of seriousness. We laugh, but we are disclosing a fundamental conviction that is always resident in our mind. Which conviction is to the effect that other people are as a rule luckier than ourselves, that fate for some sinister reason is generally against us, that we are unfairly handicapped in the great obstacle race called life. Tacitus invented a proverb which may be roughly rendered as: "Everything unknown is supposed to be magnificent." That proverb is as true of human nature today as it was on the morning when Tacitus first thought of it, over eighteen hundred years ago. You may see illustrations of its truth everywhere.

It is obvious that everybody, or nearly everybody, cannot be specially unlucky, the particular victim of a malign destiny. There is a flaw somewhere. The theory is not founded on unprejudiced observation of human existence. It is founded on an individual prejudice which falsifies all observation. Otherwise, and more brutally stated, the belief is a silly and a preposterous delusion. Yet we continue in the belief, year after year and century after century. It stoutly survives both argument and ridicule. And it survives, as it originated, by virtue of our everlasting desire to feel sorry for ourselves.

I do not wish to imply by the above that some people are not more fortunate or more unfortunate than others. It would indeed be odd if we all had equal amounts of fortune and misfortune. Certain individuals seem to be "dogged by misfortune," as the phrase goes. Some, for example, can hardly get away from the house without breaking a limb or spraining a muscle or incurring some confusion. Some are always losing money in the strangest manner. Some have one unhappy love affair after another. Some are always being sacked from situations, perhaps through no fault of their own. Some fall ill on the least provocation. Some are always tearing their suits, or ruining new frocks by mishaps at table. Some are always being forced into a quarrel. Some are always attending the funerals of their dearest friends. And, on the contrary, some are never ill, never have to visit the dentist, can make their raiment last for years, can't engage in any financial transaction without profit to themselves, pick up money in the street, fall in love with the ideal partner right off and stick to the same till their life's end, remain continuously at peace with everybody, retain good situations from everlasting to everlasting, don't even know what a funeral looks like, etc.

And the unthinking human verdict is that the one category is "unlucky" and the other is "lucky." But why bring luck into the matter? Luck means, if it means anything on earth, that a mysterious power—call it what you please—has for a mysterious reason loaded the dice of destiny in favor of, or in disfavor of, particular individuals. Why? What can be the mysterious reason for this apparently unfair play? Is the mysterious power to be accused of prejudice for or against? I doubt whether anybody has ever given a direct and sincere answer to such questions. And any answer must lead to further questions even more complicated and more difficult. No satisfactory solution of the problem is ever reached on these lines of inquiry. Whereas if the problem is approached from a different direction it at once becomes much simpler.

Since in the nature of things good and evil chance cannot be equally distributed, it follows, according to the general principle of average, that the majority of persons will receive approximately balancing doses of good and evil; a smaller number will receive rather more good than evil or rather more evil than good; a still smaller number will receive appreciably more good than evil or appreciably more evil than good. And so on till we arrive at the two extreme ends of the scale, where an infinitesimal number of persons will receive either nearly unmixed evil or nearly unmixed good. Nothing unaccountable or inscrutable in all this!

The other part of the explanation of individual "fate" is to be discovered in the individual characteristics of the particular person concerned. That is to say, the man himself without suspecting it, is the mysterious power which loads the dice for or against him. Thus a man whose investments invariably turn out badly may be the victim of sheer chance, but it is more probable that he is the victim of his own bad financial judgment. A man who is always hurting himself or being struck down by illness may be the victim of sheer chance, but it is more probable that he is the victim of his own inability to take care of himself, or of a very susceptible physical constitution. A man whose existence is consistently peaceful may be favored by sheer chance, but it is more probable that he is of an amiable, forgiving and diplomatic disposition. One cannot be quite sure but one can make a guess, and the guess is not unlikely to be correct.

Lastly we should remember that the very inclination itself toward the detestable habit of self-pity is unevenly distributed among mankind. Multitudes of decidedly fortunate persons get into the habit of murmuring, "Just my luck!" And multitudes of decidedly unfortunate persons seldom even feel the temptation to do so. It will be a sign of human progress when this foolish and unjustifiable exclamation, "Just my luck!"—pardonable in a superstitious savage, but deplorable in anybody claiming to be civilized—ceases to be heard in the land.

EAST ASIA'S ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Basic Policy to Be Followed by Japan Must Stress Development of Asia's Industries on Basis of Reciprocity

By SEIJIRO KISHIMOTO
Doctor of Political Economy, Professor At Hosei University

The War of Greater East Asia is one of self-defense and for liberation,—the self-defense of Japan against Anglo-American aggression and the liberation of the East Asiatic nations from the Anglo-American yoke. On the part of the East Asiatic nations including Japan, this war, it should be realized, is not simply limited to counterattacks and the destruction of their common enemy: its military operations are carried on side by side with economic construction activities.

The guiding principles of the New Order have been embodied in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations which was announced in 1943. Though in general terms, the Declaration has clarified the principles of construction in the political, economic and cultural fields. Now that the war has entered its decisive stage, it is high time for the principles to be worked out and carried out in concrete form without delay. Constructive efforts should accordingly be carried out steadily.

The present moment is such that it might seem there is no time left for anything else than the direct prosecution of the war. The far-reaching efforts for the economic construction of Greater East Asia, may be considered to be too much of a diversion in the midst of the decisive battles now raging and claiming our full endeavors.

But, the actual truth is that we have to do this in order to fight the war to the successful finish. This necessity comes from two considerations.

Resources Necessary

Firstly, the War of Greater East Asia is the common cause of the peoples living in this part of the world. The past three years of the war, with its enormous sacrifices, make it necessary, for the sake of ultimate victory, to draw upon the resources of entire East Asia.

Secondly, the concrete aims of the Declaration must be utilized to crush the Anglo-American designs. They have recently been laying down their war plans and postwar programs on the basis of their illusory expectation of victory,—for instance, they adopted their international currency fund scheme at the Bretton Woods conference and the United Nations plan at Dumbarton Oaks. These designs, obviously for home consumption and international propaganda, are of course not to be taken seriously at their face value. But, these cannot be crushed without our putting our ideals of the Greater East Asia Declaration into practise. To ignore the enemy's propaganda, will not be enough; their machinations have to be rendered definitely futile through active construction work in Greater East Asia, particularly, in the field of economy.

How, then, is the Greater East Asia Declaration to be realized in the realm of economy? It should, in substance, consist in the economic liberation of the Greater East Asiatic countries from their position which, before the war, was subordinated to the economy of the United States and Britain.

Drastic Changes Needed

In freeing these areas from the Anglo-American bondage and successfully setting up a region of well-being by and for these East Asiatic nations themselves, the economic structures of the areas have to undergo a series of drastic changes. The countries in East Asia should never again be contented to remain monocultural lands waiting upon the United States and Britain, but should firmly set up an economy which meets with their own requirements, carrying on the exchange of their products between themselves, to facilitate their own co-existence.

In so doing, they must, firstly, stabilize their livelihood—seek self-sufficiency in food particularly; secondly, they should perfect the relations of their mutual aid on the basis of their respective geographic and cultural features.

The importance of the above, has been keenly perceived from the beginning of the war, and was embodied in the resolution adopted at the Greater East Asia Construction Council that met in February of 1942. The resolution, as the forerunner of the Greater East Asia Declaration, indicated the course of activities to be taken in the construction of Greater East Asia.

The ideological basis for construction, according to the resolution, originates from the inherent substance of the traditional policy of Japan. The policy seeks the realization of universal brotherhood all over the entire expanse of the Greater East Asia areas, assuring all the countries and peoples there with their rightful positions.

Resources to Be Mobilized

The economic measures, particularly, have as their aim to build up the new economic order of Greater East Asia on a moral basis, contributing, at he same time, to the perfection of a new world economic order. All the economic resources of Greater East Asia, are to be mobilized for these ends, and the economic structure essential for the defense of this region, is also to be set on a firm footing.

In the mobilization of the resources, a rational distribution and localization of industry, is essential. Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and the Southern Regions, should set up branches of industry for which their countries are best suited. The distribution of the agricultural crops to be raised should be done so as to bring about an unfailing self-sufficiency in the staple foodstuffs throughout Japan and Manchoukuo, with the surplies from the Southern Regions to draw upon as reserves. The fiber resources—cotton, hemp, silk, wool, and pulp—must be developed under a comprehensive plan everywhere. Scientific development must also be utilized from the point of view of contributing to the world economy.

According to the resolution, the monetary system of the Greater East Asia Region, should be characterized by a network centering around Japan and extending its meshes to the whole sections of the Region. Multilateral settlement of trade balances and other accounts between the different parts of the Region as well as between them and the outer world should be conducted through the medium of the Japanese currency.

To facilitate international settlements, a detailed plan for international payments should be worked out, overseas trades in various commodities will be conducted on a systematic basis, with controls over foreign exchange. The exchange rates will be so determined as to promote an efficient realization of the plans for the exchange of commodities and services of Greater East Asia.

The resolution has further indicated the outlines of measures for fostering the key industries comprising iron and steel, coal, petroleum, aluminium, non-ferrous metals, machineries, organic and inorganic chemical products, fiber industrial products, and electric power.

Ideas Must Be Put Into Practice

The economic construction program, in accordance with the principles of the Greater East Asia Declaration, is fairly clear, indeed. Their actual application and realization, however, will be possible only when various concrete conditions are conformed with and details worked out to put the principles into operation.

It is necessary above all, steadily to put into actual operation the ideas embodied in the Declaration, without allowing them to linger in the abstract realm. Carrying out thus the objects of the Declaration into tangible reality is also positively essential in the present stage of the war.

The nations of the Region can never be expected to play their full part, unless they are accorded their proper positions in the Region. The decisive stage of the war, in which Japan finds herself at this moment, makes her keenly perceive the vital necessity for the realization and execution of the ideas embodied in the Greater East Asia Declaration side by side with the prosecution of the war.

Two conditions demand [illegible] attention in the endeavors for the realization of the Declaration. One is that the New Order of East Asia, to be realized, must be based on the universal moral conception of the world. The other is that the realization of the new order for East Asia presupposes Japan's successful reform of her own economic structure. The New Order of East Asia is not to be exclusive.

The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration stated: "It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place, and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance." Further, the Declaration stated: "The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity."

It follows from the above ideas that the relations between the member-nations of the Region, will not consist in the subjugation of the weaker by the stronger. Ours is a New Order of assistance on the basis of morality, between the independent and sovereign countries.

Sacrificing Other Nations

Anglo-American imperialism, on the contrary, seeks to achieve its greedy ends at the sacrifice of other nations, particularly through the exploitation of Greater East Asia. Their order was forced upon the world throughout the years from the 19th century until the current war. The current great wa is the result of the unjust imperialistic settlement of the first Great War. Nor is the China Affair to be settled by following the example of Anglo-American imperialism, as has already been clarified by the declarations made by the Konoe and the Tojo Cabinets.

The distance, however, that lies between the supreme idealism and the practical means of attainment has to be acknowledged as a matter of realism. Paying the very best of our efforts toward its realization, we must at the same time realize that this is no easy task. Beside the path toward the goal, must not deviate from the path that leads to ultimate righteousness. We must not trade idealism for expediency. This demands our especial attention, because we are bound to make our way through a labyrinth of difficulties on our way.

In realizing the New Order, the economic structures of Japan have to be vitalized. No sufficient amount of consideration has yet been made to this aspect of the question.

The relations between the countries of the Common Prosperity Region, as has frequently been pointed out, ought to be those based on reciprocity, not those based on the principle of the exploiter and the exploited. The Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, is based on the recognition of this all-important fact.

Reconstruction Necessary

Japan's economy in the past was tied to that of the United States and Britain. So was the economy of the other countries of East Asia. In doing away with their dependence upon foreign economy and in cementing economic solidarity between the countries of the Common Prosperity Region it is necessary to develop the resources of these countries and to bring the industrial faculties of Japan on a higher level, in such a way that Japan's industrial products may, in place of those of the United States or Britain, fully look after the requirements of the East Asiatic peoples. Japan's economic structures and systems need to be suitably reconstructed, in order to be able fully to live up to the mission imposed upon her.

Concrete measures for attaining these ends must be worked out and put into operation. In this connection, the resolution adopted by the Greater East Asia Construction Council has stated that, in accordance with Japan's favorable industrial position, she should lay stress on the precision instrument industry, the mechanical industry, and the arms industry, as well as on the other branches of heavy industry, chemical industry, mining, and electric power industry, while Chosen should enlarge its aluminium industry.

The execution of the above program for the transformation of Japan's industries will be possible only when there has been careful planning of labor, capital and technique. At the same time, is it imperative to exercise proper consideration for an efficient assignment of different branches of industries to the other nations of the Common Prosperity Region, in such a way that they may enjoy prosperity in common.

In carrying out the ideal of the Greater East Asia Declaration into reality, the first thing to be done is to reconstruct and strengthen Japan herself, who then must cooperate with the other countries of the Region. In this sense, the New Order for East Asia constitutes at once an epochal problem for Japan internally as well as externally.

Back to Earth

The aviation instructor, having delivered a lecture on parachute work, concluded:

"And if it doesn't open. . . . well, gentlemen, that's what is known as jumping to a conclusion."

TRAGEDY OF MODERN CHINA

Chiang's Misinterpretation of Sun Yat-sen's Testament

By FUKUKO FUJITA
(From the Toa Bunka Ken)

I

The national hope of present-day China for the past thirty years was to regain her lost sovereignty and to establish her independence. The corrupted and incompetence of the Manchu Empire in its declining years are held responsible for the loss of China's sovereignty and independence.

The Manchu dynasty is an outsider, not of the same racial group as of China Proper. Chinese history is a history of dynasties conquering one another for supremacy, a dynasty of foreign descent ruling the country at will so long as its power held, to be ousted as its strength declined, leaving in its wake a decadent nation. But the land as always belonged distinctly to the Han race. Thus broke out the "Out Manchus in Han" rebellion under Hung Siu-tsuan.

Hung Siu-tsuan, however, did not start the revolution on the basis of the principles of modern revolution. It had a religious faith to support the movement, through it rather belonged to a primitive religion not far removed from magic and sorcery. Historically, however, it was significant in that it was a racial movement for freedom and self-preservation.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary principles had their source in the belief and hope cherished by the first revolutionary leaders. Naatomo Sugano, who played a great role in China's Revolution as a co-worker with Dr. Sun, once wrote, "I was told that an unknown hero of the Taiping Rebellion, having been defeated in battle, had retired to a remote village and there secretly tutored the children of the neighborhood. Among them was a keen, intelligent and promising lad. The revolutionary leader, sensing a great future for the lad, took particular care in his education, especially in imbuing him thoroughly with the spirit and history of the Taiping Rebellion, thereby inspiring the heart of the lad with the great moral cause of the revolution. Into his mind was deeply implanted the patriotic sentiment of overthrowing the Manchu hegemony and reestablishing the Han order. This lad was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic."

Europeans Come to China

But did China regain its lost sovereignty and establish her independence by overthrowing the Manchus and setting up the Han regime? In the transition from the middle ages to the modern era, Europe had experienced great upheavals socially, intellectually, and economically. The renaissance in literature, the religious awakening, the French revolution, and the industrial revolution are historic instances of this experience. With the passing of feudalism Europe had evolved a society of individualism and liberalism. In China, however, both its medieval and modern history are but a change in time, in substance there being no ostensible progress or advancement. There were the rise and fall of dynasties. Society in China remained as of old, no internal renaissance or awakening to new demands such as was seen in Europe. There is no modern history in China.

The peculiar characteristic of modern history is liberalism and imperialism. The characteristic of medieval history was feudalism and isolationism. The Ts'ing dynasty entirely disregarded foreign powers, considering the culture of foreign nations as inferior; but British imperialism, the most advanced since the Industrial Revolution, came ruthlessly and persistently knocking at China's closed doors. Then came the Opium War. The Nanking Treaty concluded at the end of the war had broken down the walls that medieval China had erected to isolate herself from foreign influence and contact. Step by step, irresistibly and systematically, modern Europe made its aggressive inroads into China still in the garb of medieval history. In rapid succession, trade, judicial, consular, and extraterritorial rights, and the right of stationing troops to protect these rights were granted to various powers of Europe and to the United States. Even as late as 1840 China had not yet awakened from her feudalistic slumber.

No Resistance Offered

Just as a low atmospheric pressure area causes storms to arise from a high pressure area, a tempest as a necessary consequence swept across China toward the end of the Ts'ing dynasty. Old potted plants from secluded gardens were scattered and ruined and in their place were planted the seeds of Western flowers. They flourished and blossomed, but the Chinese were barred from entering their compounds. In the face of such dogged invasion, China was inevitably doomed to lose her sovereignty over her vast Empire. Whether it was the Manchu or the Ts'ing dynasty that ruled, mattered little. China was internally decadent, unable to offer resistance to Western imperialism.

This foreign influence in a few years reduced China to a semi-colonial status. The Chinese were quite aware of the character of this power. They knew that at the core its power were liberalism and capitalism. Leaders, therefore, like Dr. Sun Yat-sen concluded that China, too, must march abreast of the times, and break away from feudalism and modernize herself along lines of liberalism and capitalism. A few argued the weakness of China's feudalism from the standpoint of Marxism, proposing that to resist the invasion of foreign power, an anti-capitalistic form of government should be established. These two concepts at China's turning point into modern history, of course, had their ups and downs in the process of development; these two sentiments are opposing currents today in China as they were in the days of her early modernization.

The first revolutionary uprising, nation-wide in scope, was the May 4th incident. It was not, however, a revolution inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Chen Tu-hsiu and Li Ta-chao were the leaders whose principles were based on Marxism. Chen Tu-hsiu was the Dean of the Department of Literature at Peking University, then the highest institution of learning in China. The Dean and his staff were under the influence of the Russian revolution They renounced the teachings of Confucius and Mencius, advocated literary renaissance, argued for the discontinuance of the family system, and espoused humanitarianism and state socialism. That which succeeded best was the revival of learning. The greatest flop, as was to be expected, was the agitation against the teachings of Confucius and Mencius. Historically the most significant effect of the revolution was the concept of socialism which took hold of the nation.

Students Active

The agitation for revolutionary reformation from the halls of the University of Peking was a bit too clamorous. The conservative element of the nation soon started a movement ostracizing Chen Tu-hsiu and his staff. It developed into a political issue and Chen Tu-hsiu was expelled from the faculty of the University.

Student groups banded together in opposition to the political regime then in power. Their argument was that the government had brought about national dishonor by agreeing to the Sino-Japanese Military Pact and that it had blundered at the Versailles Conference.

The anti-Japanese movement and the opposition movement against the signing of the Versailles Treaty which had started at Peking on May 4, 1919, rapidly spread throughout China. The anti-Japanese movement which shouted, "With Tsingtao and Shantung in foreign hands, China is not worth being a nation," soon resulted in boycotting Japanese goods by first rousing various commercial firms to their aid. The movement began afresh in the form of an anti-Imperial dynasty agitation.

This agitation, though hazarded by students without arms, presented a militant front. The Chinese Revolutionary party led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the time played second fiddle to the student groups. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on reflection, reorganized his party, and the People's Party came into being. At the first convention of the latter, held in January, 1924, to which came representatives from all parts of the country, one of the party platforms adopted was to adopt Soviet principles. This stand was obviously taken in view of the success of the May 4 incident.

Thence, for a number of years the collaboration of various communistic parties continued. Meanwhile, local disturbances occurred, such as the May 30th incident of 1924. Finally in 1927, on the occasion of the April 12th incident—Chiang Kai-shek's coup d'etat against the Shanghai Communist Party—the People's Party had split and thenceforward continued an unchecked period of merciless bloody, internal purge.

The Chinese Communist Party established a Soviet district at various places, organized its own militia and thereafter followed a thorny path. In 1931 at Juikin, Kiangsi, it assembled its first All-China Soviet Congress and set up the Juikin Government. In the years 1933 and 1934 its administrative influence covered an area of 550,000 kilometers, its functions were divided into nine districts, and maintained an army of 300,000 regulars and an equal number of farmer-soldiers. Chiang Kai-shek led a punitive expedition against this army of the Chinese Communist Party on seven occasions. The men mobilized to participate in the expeditions were some 630,000 and the total war expenditure for the seven expeditions was estimated at 600,000 yuan. Juikin finally fell. In 1934 the defeated Communist army and the Party fled westward. Pressed and driven across a desert plain of 100,000 kilometers, they barely arrived at Yenan, in Kansu.

(To Be Continued)